THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

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NEW TERMS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

e WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday* rning, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued ept at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year scribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* nonpareil type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Court and Judicial advertises 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deion of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements t in for publication, must be marked with the numof insertions desired, or they will be continued till id, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must* E FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

Journal of Banking:
WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper ney and Banking in the United States," by Wm. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the rative down to the present time.

2. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and ted topics, in which efforts will be made to place e subjects in the clearest light possible.

3. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing most important events, especially those which afthe general operations of business.

4. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it add to the interests of the work, subserve its n object, which is that of showing the true charac- of our paper money and banking system, and the ct it has on the morals and happiness of the differ- classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuse- to Merchants and other productive members of soety.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each mber will contain sixteen pages octavo, double umn, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting advantages of the open sheet with a form conient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The ce *will be*

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twonty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

ll State Temperance Society of N. C. at its anual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to e measures for the establishment, at this place, of a rnal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the portance of such a publication, the Committee have ermined, if sufficient encouragement can be obed, to issue the first number of such a publication, be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly to North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were it the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an impulse will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations. Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

THE STUDENT.

'Tis midnight; round the lamp which o'er
The chamber sheds the lonely beam,
Is widely spread the varied lore
Which feeds in youth the feverish dream;
The dream, the thirst, the wild desire,
Delirium, yet divine—*to know!*
Around to roam, above aspire,
And drink the breath of heaven below!
From ocean, earth, the stars and sky,
To lift mysterious Nature's pall,
And bare before the kindling eye,
In man, the darkest mist of all.

Alas, what boots the midnight oil—
The madness of the struggling mind?
Oh, vain the hopes and vain the toil
Which only leaves us doubly blind:
What learn we *from* the past?—the same
Dull course of glory, guilt and gloom!
I asked the future—and there came
No voice from its untathomed womb.
The sun was silent, and the wave,
The air replied but with a breath;
But earth was kind, and from the grave
Arose the eternal answer—*Death!*

And this was all; we need no sage
To teach us Nature's only truth.
Oh, fools! o'er Wisdom's idle page
To waste the hours of golden Youth.
In Science do we wildly seek,
What only withering years should bring,—
The languid pulse, the feverish cheek,
The spirit drooping on the wing.

Even now my wandering eyes survey
The glass to youthful glance so dear,
What deepening tracks of slow decay
Exhausted thought has graven here!
To think, is but to learn to groan,
To scorn what all beside adore;
To feel amid the world alone—
An alien on a desert shore;
To loose the only ties that seem,
To idler gaze, in mercy given;
To find love, faith and hope a dream,
And turn to dark despair from Heaven.

BULWER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"By *conversation*, I do not simply mean the interchange of words, but the whole process by which we reveal our thoughts and feelings. A pressure of the hand may touch the spring which makes the folding doors of the heart fly back; *a fleeting air of expression on the face* may be the mirror of the inner man."

Men think to have solace by much free, unbounded discourse, with others; and when they have done, they find it otherwise, and sometimes contrary. He is wise that hath learned to speak little with others, and much with himself.

"Learn all you can; you will live to see its value."

"Nature, like a great poet, can produce the greatest effects with the fewest means."

Treading the Wine Press.—A letter from John Tappan, of Boston, who has recently travelled in Europe, gives the following description of the process of treading grapes. Fastidious wine drinkers will not fancy the fact:

"We passed through the finest countries in Europe, in vintage time; and having witnessed the treading of grapes, it may interest you to know the process. On an appointed day all the inhabitants of a hamlet assemble early in the morning, and with carts containing baskets, tubs, and casks, proceed to gather grapes, sound, and in every stage of decay, in large tubs, resembling in size and cleanliness, the tubs in which hogs are scalded and dressed in America. When the tubs are sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders' webs, and flies, a lad jumps into it and drawing up his pantaloons to his middle, commences; with his bare feet and at others with barnyard shoes, to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through the holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub, into a large tunnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled, it is rolled away and carted to the village, from whence it goes to the wine merchant, and is manufactured, that is, adulterated, and sent to market." Nothing can be more filthy and nauseating, than the dirty slovenly way it is made, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delevan proved they made strong beer. Could wine drinkers, who so much extol the cockroach flavor of their wine in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the pure juice of the grape. It is a well known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries.

"Give me a rainy day for close and continuous thought. It invests you with quietness; you are hermetically sealed. It blanks your windows. In the intervals of application you look through them, but eye nor thought finds any thing to detain it. Your subject seems diffused through the overcharged air, and you gaze and gaze with intent abstraction, till your flow of thought becomes as permanently sober and steady as the day itself. A day that solicits, not tickles the sense—plays no fantastic tricks—but stands over you with a vast, gray, motionless, thought moulded aspect of an Egyptian Sphynx. What a preceptress—what a muse—what a foster-mother of studious thought, to political economists and deep divines. They should mark it white in their calenders. Our rains, of work on week nights to them triumphum—their *magni senses*—their high tides. Then labors the minds mighty incumbency, with a long, patient ox like draught. Then are all logarithmetic tables calculated and corrected—then is the circle squared—then are the first principles of trade and exchange proved—then are clouds of metaphysic, generated—then is logic chopped—then is black letter read, and the "Revolt of Islam" attempted—then do they that write histories of the world, and they that read them, make large advances into "the bowels of the land." * * * *

"'Tis to rainy days we owe the conception of most good and great thinkings, sayings and doings. A man is commonly alone, when he is great—alone, when he discovers, invents, creates—alone, when his spirit plumes herself, cherub-like, and soars on the wings of vast aspirations—alone, when he communes with God. Therefore, accept the early and the latter rain, as kinds signals to retire and be alone."

Magnitude of the Lakes.—Lake Superior is 400 miles long, 80 wide, 900 feet deep, and contains 32,000 square miles. It is 590 feet above the level of tide water.

Lake Michigan is 220 miles long, 70 miles wide, 1,000 feet deep, and 578 feet above tide water.—It contains 22,000 square miles.

Lake Huron is 240 miles long, 80 miles wide, 1,000 feet deep, and contains 20,000 square miles. It is 271 feet above tide water.

Green Bay is 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, and contains 2,000 square miles.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 40 miles wide, 840 feet deep, and contains 9.000 square miles. It is 565 feet above tide water.

Lake Ontario is 160 miles long, 35 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and contains 600 square miles. It is 232 feet above tide water.

Lake S. Clair is 20 miles long, 14 miles wide, 20 feet deep, and contains 600 square miles. It is 570 feet above tide water.

American Lakes are computed to contain 1,700 cubic miles of water—more than one half the fresh water on the globe.

There is a short didactic sentence of four words, which, if followed in practice, would effect a reform in society, more extensive and important than the great temperance reform. I know it sounds harshly—you may call it vulgar—I do not mean to offend by uttering a truth coarsely. It is merely a quotation—"*Mind your own business.*"

We seldom presume to dictate to ladies, much more scrutinize the details of their dress. But now and then we find some wholesome advice, some kind suggestion, which, if received in a friendly spirit, would save many a lovely object from an untimely grave. Dr Green is lecturing on Physiology in New York, and we commend a sentence from him to the serious, sober consideration of the other sex—*Philadelphia American.*

An adult man, if unconfined, takes in 40 square inches of air in a breath; but a great difference is found even when in his ordinary dress—then he only takes in 32 inches. If, then, in a man, in the expansion of his chest, a coat and vest causes one fifth less, what must be the effect of the lacings and paddings now so generally employed by females. There was not a medical man who was not a daily witness of the consequences. We look for the bright and beautiful beings we have known in our youth, and where are they? Alas! they have listened to the dictates of fashion, and life has been literally crowded out of the room. We look on an emaciated form: the light garland seems a burden on her brow; the bounding step is gone, the bright color faded, and a look of decay has taken its place; and thus a life, the morning of which began so brightly, is ending in sadness and gloom. This was no fancy sketch, he assured them. Beyond all doubt, corsets were exerting a destructive influence on the health and lives of our families; and strange it was that the philanthropists of the age exhibited so much apathy in regard to it: they do not carry their philanthropy into a lady's boudoir. In his opinion, *alcohol was not more destructive to men, than corsets were to women.*

Do you want to see the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

A London newspaper has the following advertisement:

"*Sleep.*—Mr. Gardner, discoverer of a system for producing sound and refreshing sleep at will. Mr. G's system supersedes the use of all hypnotic medicines, and has nothing to do with animal magnetism or any thing injurious; it is also a system of prevention as well as of cure, and has of late been much resorted to in cases of indisposition with success, even when narcotics had failed to produce sleep—215, Picadilly, Oct. 1841. Testimonials sent free.—See the Times, Sept. 13."

"A man up town has got cider so hard that he splits wood with it."

Nonsense. The only thing hard cider has split up is the late whig party.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

"Mr. Tyler has turned traitor to his party," say the Whigs. Indeed! We thought if the Whigs succeeded, we were to have a "President of the people, not of a party"—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

"Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the plough."

POLITICAL.

From the Albany Argus.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

We propose to give a brief history of the bond question in Mississippi, for the purpose of showing that the indignation and epithets of the Federal presses should be directed against a class of incorporated "swindlers," who have tarnished the fame of Mississippi, robbed their foreign creditors, and who now, by the aid of a venal press, hope to transfer the odium of their own misdeeds, to the honest and most wronged people of Mississippi.

In an evil hour, and under the seductive influence of speculators, and bank managers, the legislature of Mississippi passed laws for issuing seventeen millions and a half of five per cent. State stock, as a basis for banking. Of this amount, two millions was on account of the Planter's Bank, which the people do not object to paying, and the residue, fifteen millions and a half, was for the establishment of the Union Bank of Mississippi.—The sum actually sold by the Union Bank is only five millions of dollars, and this is the sum which the anti-bond party insist was fraudulently issued and ought not to be paid by a tax on the people; but that it ought to be paid by the Union Bank and by the president, directors and company of institution, who have had the avails of the stock and applied them to their own use.

The Constitution of Mississippi, as if designed to protect the people against the profligate and inconsiderate acts of its representatives, has engrafted upon it the following clause:

"No law shall ever be passed, to raise a loan of money, upon the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, unless such loan be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, and entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and be referred to the next succeeding legislature, and published for three months previous to the next general election, in three newspapers of this State, and unless a majority of each branch of the legislature so elected, after such publication, shall agree to, and pass such law: and in such case, the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journals of each House."

In 1837 the Union Bank bill passed, and this bill was approved by a subsequent legislature on the 5th of Feb., 1838.

This law provided for a bank with a capital of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, the capital to be raised by means of a loan "to be obtained by the directors of the institution." The shares were one hundred dollars each, and books of subscription were to be opened after twenty days notice in all the newspapers of the State, "and the said books of subscription shall be kept open for the space of forty days in each year, until the full amount of 150,000 shares shall have been subscribed for."

In order to facilitate the Union Bank in procuring a loan of fifteen millions and a half, it was provided in this act that the faith of the State should be pledged for the security of the capital and interest, and that State bonds should be issued, and signed by the Governor to the order of the bank. It also provided that the capital and interest of the State bonds should be paid by the bank as they fell due, and to secure such payment, subscribers to the bank stock were to give mortgages. The bonds and mortgages for fifteen millions, subscribed by the stockholders, were to be deposited in the office of said institution, "as security for the reimbursement of the capital as well as the interest of said bonds granted by the State." After the stock of the bank was subscribed in the manner before provided, and a president elected, notice was to be served on the Governor, "who will thereupon execute to the bank from time to time, bonds in amount proportioned to the sums subscribed and secured to the satisfaction of the directors, as required by the charter." The profits were to remain in bank, until the first bonds became due in twelve years.

The foregoing is a summary of the leading provisions of the bank bill passed in 1837, and approved by a subsequent legislature on the 5th of February, 1838.

Ten days after this approval, being on the 16th of Feb., 1838, the legislature passed an act supplementary to the Union Bank act, the first section of which was in the following words.

"That as soon as the books of subscription for stock, in the said Mississippi Union Bank, are opened, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to subscribe, in behalf of the State, fifty thousand shares of the stock of the original capital of the said bank, as already provided for in the said charter, and that the dividends and profits which may accrue and be declared by the Bank, on the said stock subscribed for in behalf of the State, shall be held by said banks, subject to the control of the State Legislature, for the purpose of Internal Improvement, and the promotion of education."

This act consists of seventeen sections.—It repeals such parts of the original charter as gave the State one tenth of the profits of the bank and a credit of $200,000. And it also provided—

"That the President and Directors of the Mississippi Union Bank, or the managers thereof, shall have ample power to appoint three commissioners to negotiate and sell the State bonds, provided for in the fifth section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Mississippi Union Bank, in any market within the United States, or in any foreign market, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said President and Directors or managers; not inconsistent with the provisions of the charter of said bank, provided, said bonds shall not be sold under their par value."

This supplementary act, which places the State as principal for five millions, instead of standing as security, was never submitted to the people as required by the Constitution. And this act not only places the State as principal, but it alters nearly all the conditions and terms on which the people agreed to become security, as contained in the original act referred to them.

On the 16th of May, 1838, and as soon after the passage of the supplementary bill, probably, as the bonds could be obtained from the hands of the engravers, and executed by the Governor, two commissioners appointed also under the supplementary act, appear in Philadelphia, and address a letter to Mr. Biddle, and inform him that they are authorized to dispose of bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting to $16,000,000, and that there was then in the market five millions of this stock; and the five millions is offered at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling to the dollar, payable in London. An agreement was executed on the 16th of August, 1838, signed by Nicholas Biddle, and as the stock was purchased on credit, the Bank of the United States guaranteed the payment.

By selling the bonds on credit, and changing them from dollars to pounds, for which there was no authority in the laws of Mississippi, there would be a loss in the time they had to run, of over a million of dollars.

Governor McNutt, in his answer to Hope & Co., the holders of a portion of the bonds, says.

"The money paid for these Bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of the Government had no control over its disbursement. The Bonds were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank, and the Bank of the United States, were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both of these institutions, and to them you must look for payment.

"When I ascertained in January, 1839, the terms on which the bonds had been sold, I communicated the same by a message to the legislature, and denounced the sale as illegal. At that time only two millions of dollars had been paid on the Bonds by the Bank of the United States. By a Proclamation I subsequently issued, the sale of the second five millions of dollars of State Bonds, delivered to the Mississippi Union Bank, was prevented. I absolutely refused to execute the last five and a half millions of State Bonds demanded by that institution. These decisive measures prevented the illegal disposal of ten and a half millions of dollars of State Bonds, and will convince you that the Government of this State never has countenanced, and cannot be made responsible for the fraudulent acts of the Mississippi Union Bank.

All the evil consequences of this transaction are to be traced directly to the pestilential influence which was diffused throughout the Union by that numerous and powerful class of men who rallied under the banner of the Bank of the United States, and prostituted all the functions of legislation to build up and sustain a false and fraudulent system of credit, a system by which merchants have been broken down by thousands, widows and orphans have been robbed of their means of support, the currency of the country has been degraded, and even sovereign and independent States have been bankrupt, and their good name and plighted faith tarnished.

About the time the legislature was influenced to pass the supplementary bill without submitting it to the people, Mr. Biddle was going into his cotton speculations, and these stock facilities were required to carry them on. The stock was sent out to the United States Bank agency in London, and hypothecated to borrow money, and the Union Bank of Mississippi went into the cotton speculation with the means furnished by Mr. Biddle and furnished by Mr. Biddle, and this cotton probably was forwarded to Biddle and Humphreys, at Liverpool, so that Mr. Biddle not only had an advance on the stock, but the cotton purchased with the sums he paid to the Union Bank, on his contract, was also made available in his operations.

TARIFF FALLACIES.—No. I.

Among the numerous fallacies found in the arguments of those who advocate the high pressure restrictive system, the first which we shall notice, is the allegation that if we trade with foreign countries, then we do as a matter of course, "support" the laborers of those countries, or as it is commonly expressed "support foreign labor."

If we could support them without loss to ourselves, it would be an act of benevolence, and even of duty to do so. The idea, however, seems to be, that if the trade is a benefit to them, it must of course be an injury to us.

In the affairs of private life, men have too much sense to adopt such a notion, and yet it is no more reasonable in reference to a nation than to a family or an individual.

If a hatter wishes shoes for his family, and he furnishes a shoemaker with hats in exchange for shoes, each giving an equal quantity of labor, the fact that the hatter is benefitted by the exchange does not prove that the shoemaker is injured, for if he wants the hats for his family, he is equally benefitted with the hatter, and to say that either supports the other, in the sense in which the advocates of restriction use the word "support," is unreasonable.

If a farmer whose land is of a sandy soil, exchanges peaches and sweet potatoes for wheat, with a farmer whose land is of the lime stone sort, they both may be benefitted, and both equally so.

In like manner, the people of a district abounding in coal, iron ore, or other mineral, may make an exchange for agricultural products with a district which has no such minerals, and the exchange may be equally advantageous to both parties.

So countries which on account of their climate cannot produce cotton, rice, sugar, lemons, oranges, &c., may make exchanges with more southern countries to the benefit of both parties, and it is preposterous to assert that one party is necessarily supporting the other.

If trade is left free, individuals will be, in general, the best judges for themselves of the expediency of making such exchanges. They will not be likely to make them, unless they be naturally advantageous. And for a legislature to dictate whether they shall make them or not is as needless and unreasonable as to dictate to each individual the kind of food he shall eat and the sort of clothing he shall wear.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TARIFF FALLACIES.—No. II.

Another fallacy of those who favor the highly restrictive system under all cases and circumstances, is found in the supposition, that it is disadvantageous to us to trade with foreigners who work at lower wages than our own citizens.

The low rate at which those with whom we trade work, is so far from being a disadvantage, that it is in truth a great advantage to us, and indeed is the only one we derive from foreign trade when we import an article which we might produce at home.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE COW.

Of all domestic creatures, we esteem the cow of the most value. The horse will carry our burdens, and pull the cart and plough; the hog will give us flesh for food if well fed; but the cow will furnish us milk, butter, cheese, and meat, carry burdens, pull the plough, and almost clothe us. It is not the least surprising that the peasantry in many parts of Europe esteem the cow so highly. They take her into their friendly cottages, and give her a warm bed in one corner, while she is feeding the family. We have often wondered how it could be possible for the poorer classes of that country to live without the faithful cow. Indeed, we have often asked ourselves if the produce of the cow is not the most important part of *our* living. So far as we are concerned, we would greatly prefer all the quadruped tribes being annihilated, before we would give up the cow—the best friend of the brute race to man.

There is nothing strange in the fact, that the English have done so much to improve their breed of cattle, and that good animals bring so high a price, when we reflect upon their use to families, and to every individual. We have great desires to see the cow still improved in this country, than any other stock—as *spirited* as we have seemed to be. In improvement of cattle, however, the people of the United States have done but little. We have imported some noble creatures, and some fair ones have been produced here; but we ask where the people are, in this country, that have studied properly the science of breeding and rearing fine cattle?

If we ever rightly appreciate the cow, we will understand the secret of breeding cattle, one shape for milk, another for beef, and still a third for oxen. We will learn the milk cow must have light fore quarters, and basket, thin neck, delicate head, soft, silky coat, wide hips, and thin thighs: while the best animal for beef, has a short thick head and neck, heavy quarters, round barrel and short legs; but the ox is longer in the limb body and indeed in all its proportions. When breeding domestic animals is reduced to a science, the different breeds for the milker, beef and ox, will be discussed with the greatest gravity, and the particular structure of each will be considered so, but the proper management of cattle in each state of their growth will be looked upon as a matter of more importance than the attention now given to the racer in each year of his growth.

When we esteem the cow as we should, we will have her quarters, in point of comfort, next to the family dwelling: and we will learn that even carrying is at least as serviceable to the cow as the horse. The proof that we do not put a proper estimate on the cow, requires no other argument than the fact, that no one farmer perhaps in fifty has even a comfortable shelter or wholesome winter food for cattle.

COW YARDS.

As there is nothing like taking time by the forelock, we will again remind our readers of the propriety of having as much mould and leaves hauled from their woods, into their cow yards, as will form a bed at least a foot deep. These materials, as reason will suggest, should be so spread, as that the edges should be higher than the centre, in order that by going to the yards a basin like form, none of the liquid manure may be washed away and lost. The stale which is made by twenty head of cattle, from the period of commencing foddering in the fall, until the time of carting manure in the spring, would be sufficient to convert a hundred loads of the materials spoken of into effective food of plants, which would be a good dressing for at least twenty acres of corn land. If then we are correct in our opinion, and we believe we are, surely the labor of gathering and transportation should not be considered in the light of an insuperable objection to its performance, as every twenty loads of manure thus produced would add at least 50 per cent, to the productive power of the soil, and consequently so much more to the income of the farmer. Without manuring, the most fertile lands, by continuous cropping, will lose their fruitfulness, and defy the labor of the husbandman; it should, therefore, be the study of all to increase their manure piles by all practicable means, and we need not add, that this is one of the cheapest plans by which the end can be obtained, as well as being accessible to every one. An enterprising farmer could, with a yoke of oxen, a cart and one hand, have his cow yard bedded in the way we propose in two weeks, and surely the labor and time could not be better appropriated. So make your arrangements forthwith and go to work without further delay.—*American Farmer.*

SALTING HORSES.

A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's Treatise on Salt:—A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and those lumps previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed: and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2½ to 3 ounces per day, but that when they were fed with *new* hay, they took 6 ounces per day. This should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

VARIETY.

AN OWL STORY.

We accidentally heard of a droll anecdote yesterday, which we believe is quite new and original.

Dispensing with all premising rigmarole, it is only necessary to state at once, that Colonel Stentor was at one time a legislator in a certain legislative hall. He had been an Indian agent among the Osages, and whenever he took the floor he was exceedingly famous for making tropes and similes of buffaloes, wolves, panthers, bears, foxes, and all other voracious animals. In this way, he got to be quite a *lion* himself, and his opponents all shrank in terror from his roar. But on one occasion a young lawyer, new upon the floor, but who knew the roaring Colonel of old, got up and replied to him as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman imagine he is going to frighten us down here with a menagerie of wild beasts? Though the gentleman is so anxious to let us know that he was born in the woods, can he assert that he was never scared by an owl?—The honorable member may possibly recognise a reminiscence which may be related thus;

"A certain valiant gentleman was once benighted, even in his native woods, and, calling aloud for assistance from his dilemma, he heard a sepulchral voice exclaim in answer, *Hoo—hoo—hoo—hoo—who are you?* The gentleman instantly replied, at the top of his voice, "I am Colonel David Crockett, Julius Cæsar, Alexander, Napoleon, Stentor, formerly of Nicholas county, Kentucky, now a candidate to represent Calloway county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly in Missouri, and I am lost!" '*Hoo—hoo—hoo—hoo—ha—ha—ha—ha—ha—hah!*' returned the distant stranger; and, Mr. Speaker, the valiant Colonel was left by the owl to find his own way out of the woods, which I presume he did, as he sits among us at present."

The speech was interrupted throughout with uproarious laughter, which echoed again and again in violent gusts for some moments after the juvenile member sat down. At length, to the surprise of every body, Colonel Stentor slowly arose with a witticism, and replied:

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman inquires if it is possible for me to be scared by an owl? *I confess I am!*"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Crescent City says there is no danger of a famine—Congress has given so many *provisions*, in the Bankrupt bill to the people.

"You are the most handsome lady I ever saw," said a gentleman to one of the fair.

"I wish that I could say as much for you," replied the lady.

"You could, madam, if you paid as little regard to truth as I have."

Taking Physic.—"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Doston takes his physic reg'lar," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why so?"—"Cause he's get ing well so precious fast."

An exchange paper, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves in their own virtue." Many of them would freeze to death this winter if they had no warmer covering.

Hard Writing.—An Irishman wrote as follows to his friend, during the rebellion of '98.

"To give you some idea of the state of the country at present, I shall only say, that at this moment I am writing with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

Non Committal.—A candidate for office in New Orleans, on being questioned as to his political principles, replies that he is in favor of all the great questions of the day.

Amusing.—The Boston Journal closes some just reflections upon the injudicious course of certain newspapers, by the remark: "Such conduct *must* result in the destruction of the Whig party!" "*My* conscience!" exclaimed a rogue in the city of Houston to his lawyer, who advised him to run away, "*Ain't I in Texas already?*"

Eloquence of the Bar.—A St. Louis paper tells the story of a criminal, who having been unexpectedly acquitted of the charge for which he was arraigned before Judge Bowlin, upon being informed that he was at liberty to go, turned to the Jury, and with much feeling observed:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the decision just rendered—you will be ever remembered in my *prayers*; to you, worthy and, I must say, *cute* friend, (addressing himself to his counsel,) I wish it was in my power to double your fee; the feeling I entertain for you cannot be expressed by words; you are indeed, the criminal's best factor: to you, your honor, (addressing the Judge, who could scarcely suppress a smile,) I am everlastingly indebted; but all I can say to you is, I promise you, upon my *honor*, now that I am free, that I will never be guilty of *stealing again* as long as I live."

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, replied:—"He had nothing to say, as too much had been said about it already."

Mrs. Trollope tells a good story of a French woman who got on board a steamboat and took her place beside the *safety* valve; which place she could not be prevailed on to leave. She counted on a blow up as certain, but believed that she, standing so near the *safety* valve, could not be injured!

Be Patient to the Last.—One of the Directors of the Bank at Bennington, publishes a card in the Rutland Herald, in which he says "every bill holder will be paid as soon as we can collect our debts." When will that be?

Fame is like a greased pig with a greased tail, and it is only when it has slipped through the hands of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it.

SOMETHING NEW.

The editor of a very clever paper at Richmond, Indiana—the "Palladium"—after enumerating the purport of some fifty requests from as many different persons to publish this, that, or the other thing, says:—

"Now we propose to each of those who have thus made requests of us, or those who have a desire to reform our sheet, that they furnish an article, in brief, of what they think we should publish, and we will give them a place in our next paper. Let each of our subscribers turn editor, and we will be a "looker on in Venice." All who are anxious to figure as editors, let them forthwith betake themselves to a tripod, and let us have immediately the result of their reflections. Come all ye faultfinding friends and foes, hand in your quota of editorial and we have no doubt you will make a paper interesting, (for its novelty if nothing else) "to a majority of your readers."

The sheet so filled, would be well worthy a perusal; and we are of opinion that after playing editor a while themselves, these fault finding readers would willingly resign their places. The circumstance reminds us of a legendary story, we have somewhere read, of a discontented farmer, who, after a deal of grumbling, finally prevailed upon the great Disposer of the elements to resign into his hand the distribution of a due quota of rain and sunshine for the proper perfection of his crops, and to suit his general convenience. But before many months had elapsed, the poor fellow, having meanwhile sustained much loss and been at great trouble and concern, humbly implored that things might again go on as before. Thus it is with man—it is easier to criticise than to perform.—*Raleigh Register.*

Spelling.—Logan had occasion one day to write a letter in presence of a school companion, who, in looking over it, expressed his surprise at the singularity of the orthography. "It is strange Logan," said he, "that you cannot manage to spell even the shortest word correctly." "Spell," cried the Laird, with a look of well feigned pettishness, "man, what are you haverin' about? look at that!" holding up the stump of a quill to him; "would ony man that kens onything about spelling ever attempt to spell wi' a pen like that?"

Hope Deferred.—"Go to bed, sir, in the closet there," said an enraged father to a son, who had given him just cause of offence; "were it not that these gentlemen are present, I would give you a sound whipping, but you shall have it before breakfast to morrow, certain." The little rebel went to his crib with a heavy heart, and the enjoyments of the party continued until a late hour. Just when the party was about to break up, the closet door was quietly pulled back, and the young offender put out his head, requesting that the sentence might be put in execution. "Father, would ye just gie me my licks this night, for I canna sleep without them?"

Dry in Church.—The Rev. Doctors H. and M. were colleagues in the old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr. M's turn to preach, he had got himself very much wetted by a heavy rain, and was standing before the session room fire, drying his clothes, when Dr. H. came in, whom he requested would that day take his place, as he had escaped the shower. "Oh, by no means," replied the doctor; "gang up to the pooipit, ye'll be *dry enough there.*"

Living Without Brains.—As the late Professor H. was walking near Edinburg, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," says the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied the fellow, scratching his head; "how long have you lived yoursel, sir?"

A Curiosity.—The greatest curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in this town, in the person of James Washburn, the wonderful dwarf, decidedly the smallest man in creation! He is in his 17th year, weighs but 23 lbs. and is only 36 inches in height! He is in good health, has fine sparkling eyes, is active, intelligent, in short a perfect man in miniature. He is said to have been born in Vermont, and ceased growing at an early period without any assignable cause.—*Mass. Spy.*

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, eight number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made indispensably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

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The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

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Together with articles on

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Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
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Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported, so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a safe way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, DECEMBER 24, 1841.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3 a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack,	$2 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90	Whiskey,	25 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	35 a 40	Feathers,	35 a 40
Do (apple)	30 a 32	Lard,	7 a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Nails,	6½ a 7
Butter,	12 a 15	Salt, (bushel)	60 a 75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$1 90 a $2 25
Coffee,	10 a 13	Sugar, (brown)	8½ a 11
Cotton,	7 a 10	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	45 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	3 a 5
Candles,	17	Wheat,	$1 00
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 12 5	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$5 a $6 25	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	6	Flour,	$5 37½ a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt, (bu.)	75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (new years	$1
		Foreign	

AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 6, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	7¼ a 8¾
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Molasses,	33 a 36
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50